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Catholic Riccord.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAR. 8, 1884.

THE LENTEN SEASON.

We need not, in view of the publication last week of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh's pastoral, say more than a word en passant on the subject of Lent. His Lordship sets forth in language of which we have no command the purpose of this holy season, and lucidly explain the nature and effects of the sacrament of penance. We earnestly exhort our read ers to take to heart the lessons inculcated by the pastoral. A mere perusal of such a document can give us no adequate comprehension of the grand reflections it con yevs. Lent is a season which to be profit ably spent must be passed to a great measure in an segregation from things of earth and our turning to Christ. Our every thought during this holy season should be directed to Him who saved all men, to the sufferings he endured for this purpose-sufferings of which our own sins were the cause. We are invited to the very foot of the Cross itself-invited even as these beautiful lines so well express: Come with me to the Cross, and see Thy Saviour in his agony And own, O man! how deep thy guilt mus

h' eternal Son, to whom was given he Sov'reignty of Earth and Heaven, from the presence of his Father driven

In mortal form his godhead veiled. Is by blaspheming tongues assailed, And on the tree a malefactor nailed

And lo! from hands, and feet, and side Is poured the deep empurpled tide, 'Till justice stern is fully satisfied! Who tore him from his throne on high, And clothed him with infirmity, And unto want condemned, and obloquy?

Who pressed the thorns upon his brow? And ah! who did with anguish bow The soul of yearning love?—O man, 'two

Then lowly kneel the Cross before, And at the feet of Mercy pour The tribute of thy tears;—and Saving Love adore!

Let us then during this season of mercy and grace, go unto Jesus, that we may be purified from our attachment to all earthly things, and especially freed from the bondage of sin. If at the close of Lent we feel that we have even but partially secured purification from evil and deliverance from sin, we may justly lay claim to our having spent this season with profit. That profit we may enlarge and secure in its fullness, by persevering in the resolutions we now come to. We know already, and will, no doubt, the better know as this season advances, what are the evils that most especially afflict us. We must then make firm resolutions to take the means necessary to preserve ourselves from them. Thue will our lives be made a perpetual Lent, by an abstinence

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

St. Patrick's day is at hand, and will be celebrated with genuine heartiness in every part of the world. For in every part of the world, under every sun and in every clime are the children of Erin to be found. The Irishmen in Canada will be among the foremost in their enthusiastic commemoration of Ireland's national anniversary. Amongst Canadian Irishmen there is a genuine depth of patriotic feeling too little known, in our estimation, abroad. On Canadian public opinion Irishmen have exercised the greatest influence. Ireland has given Canada some of her greatest statesmen. She has given us our Baldwins, Drummonds, Hinckses, Mc-Gees, Blakes, Anglins and Currans. She has given this great country a million of people who in energy, pluck and perseverance are not surpassed by any other class of our population. And Canada in return for Ireland's beneficence has displayed her gratitude, by declaring through her representatives in Parliament that Ireland is entitled to and should be in enjoyment of that same Home Rule under which this country has made such gigantic

The Irishmen of Canada will join their American brethren in regretting the present unhappy condition of the old land. such terrible odds maintaining, may culminate in a glorious triumph for his and rate. their country.

The old Ireland is indeed dear to the On that day the mind of every son of

prays for her liberation from the thraldom and oppression of the stranger. On that day the special prayer of every true Irish heart should be that Ireland and the Irish may be long-forever-preserved in the also, we have no reason to doubt, open faith of our fathers. Ireland's faith is the door to further successes in the way of Ireland's glory. That faith is our highest, evangelization. noblest inheritance. May God then keep it with us and in us, protecting us and preserving us for all time.

MR. JOHN WHITE, THE NOTOR-IOUS.

Mr. John White, the notorious, who, by one of those accidents that sometimes arise to weaken representative government and afflict its advocates, holds a seat in the Canadian Commons as member for East Hastings, lately "rose" to attack His Grace Archbishop Lynch. The place of attack was the Immigration Committee room of the House of Commons; its occasion a discussion on the question of European emigration and its direction towards the Dominion. Mr. White, whose impudence and ignorance are almost equal, with probabilities slightly in favor of the former, thereon seized the opportunity to attack His Grace the Archbishop for the latter's late able letter on the subject of Irish emigration. Mr. White affected to look on the letter as an insult to the Irish race and character. In other words, he would have the Canadian public believe him to be a greater friend of Ireland and a more devoted advocate of Irish interests than His Grace of Toronto. The pretension is simply laughable. Mr. White, in a whole life time, has not rendered the service to the public that His Grace has in one day. We do not propose to offend our readers by instituting a comparison between two nen whose aims, purposes and efforts have been so dissimilar. All we need say is that Mr. White is well-known to the people of Canada and his record is nowise wholesome. His real object in attacking His Grace of Toronto was to add some little to his repute as an Orange leader. Every day, as he sits in the House of Commons, he sees bigotry rewarded in the person of Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, who, by intrigue, malevolence and narrowness, reached the high post of Minister of Customs. Mr. White would, no doubt, fain hope that he may do likewise, even after a clumsier fashion. But he may keep his little soul in peace. The day when even a Bowell could, through bigotry, attain so high a position, will have passed away for good when its present occupant bids it

Mr. James Trow, M. P. for South Perth. briefly, but very effectively, replied to Mr. White's uncalled for assault on His Grace the Archbishop, whose name, we need not add, will be prized and venerated when that of the Whites, Bowells, et al, shall have long been forgotten.

farewell.

PORTUGAL AND AFRICA.

We read the following in a contempor

"The Portuguese appear determined no to let their supremacy, always more nom-inal than real, in Central and Southern Africa be destroyed without a struggle.
A good deal of useless mystery has surrounded the preparation in Lisbon for an African exploring and commercial expedition parts and the commercial expedition parts and the commercial expedition parts and the commercial expedition are supplied to the commercial expedition and the commercial expedition are supplied to the commercial expedition and the commercial expedition are supplied to the commercial expedition and the commercial expedition and the commercial expeditions are supplied to the commercial expedition and the commercial expeditions are supplied to the commercial expedition and the commercial expeditions are supplied to the commercial expedition and the commercial expeditions are supplied to the commercial expeditions and the commercial expeditions are supplied to the commercial expedition and the commercial expeditions are supplied to the commercial expeditions and the commercial expeditions are supplied to the commercial expeditions and the commercial expeditions are supplied to the commercial expeditions and the commercial expeditions are supplied to the commercial expeditions are supplied to the commercial expeditions are supplied to the commercial expeditions and the commercial expeditions are supplied to the commercial expeditions are su tion patronized by the Government more especially by the Ministry of Marine. The expedition will be commanded by an officer of the general staff, Enrique de Carvalho, who knows the country well, and his instructions are to make new and strengthen old alliances with the Portuguese Government, especially in the rich province or kingdom of Angola, estimated between 2,000,000 and 3,000,-Oporto are expected to help in the work.

Portugal has long lost its European importance, chiefly because of its having been deprived almost entirely of its once vast colonial possessions. There was a time, as our readers well know, when Portugal ranked amongst the greatest powers of Europe. Her daring navigators then laid at her feet the wealth of America and the Indies and her name was respected as well as her prowess feared throughout the world. But for a century at least, Portugal has been in a state of helpless somnolence, nearly always the prelude of political death. The ruinous domestic policy of the infamous Pombal who devoted his entire energy to the suppression of the Jesuits rather than to the elimination of abuses, led to weakness in Portuguese foreign policy and paved the way for the extinction of the monarchy by the French under Napoleon. In a word, Pombal planted the seeds of revolution and these seeds bore bitter fruit for the House of Braganza, which had permitted their planting. No state concerned in the iniquitous persecution of the Society of Jesus, suffered such deep and lasting losses as did the kingdom of They will join them in hoping that the Portugal. From the position of a power struggle which the Irish leader is against of the first or second rank it has dwindled into the insignificance of one of a fourth

We doubt not that the errors of the past have taught Portuguese statesmen a new and great Ireland of America. But lesson they will not forget, the lesson never is the old land dearer to us on this | that Portugal can only be truly great, by side of the water as on St. Patrick's day. its being truly Catholic. If this be the sentiment animating the king's ministers Erin goes back to the land from which he we will gladly hail the news of success sprung, and from the depth of an ever- for the arms of Portugal in Africa. The welling affection for that dear country he proximity of the latter to Portugal will give this nation a wide field for the exercise of that ceaseless activity and fearless courage once its chief characteristics. The successes of Portugal in Africa will

THE C. P. R. DEBATE.

The debate in the Canadian Parliament on the question of the Pacific Railway loans, which closed last week, was one o the most interesting and best sustained that has ever taken place in our legislature. On the Government side the discussion was maintained by Sir Charles Tupper, Mes srs. White, Woodworth, Foster, Curran, and others; and in behalf of the Opposition, Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Blake, Charlton, Laurier and Lister. Mr. Charlton's speech is said to have been a remarkably able effort. The hon. gentleman had evidently made a complete study of the question from his point of view and marshalled his arguments with force and precision. The speech of Mr. Curran, the member for Centre Montreal, was also very fine, and for one so young in Parliamentary life, in all respects, highly creditable. Mr. Curran is gifted with clearness of perception and soundness of judgment and possesses a fluency and elegance of diction that fall to the enjoyment of few men. We are happy to see our friend advance so rapidly to the front rank in Parliamentary life and trust it may not be long before he assumes the highest representative position amongst the Irish Catholics of Canada.

DIVORCE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Under the above title the N. Y. Sun discusses a most important topic. The men with alarm. Its growth, especially in cultured New England, is something fairly astounding. The Sun says :-"According to the statistics given by

Boston lecturer, twenty thousand divorce have been granted in New England dur ing the last twenty years.

In Massachusetts there is now one di vorce to fourteen marriages. Since 1860 the rate of divorces has increased 147 per sent, while the rate of marriages has cent., while the rate of marriages increased only four per cent. In Ver-

mont there is one divorce to 14 marriages, in Rhode Island one to 12, in Connecticu one to 8.

These figures indicate that of all civil contracts made in New England marriage is the one most likely to be broken. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that in those old communities marriages are con-tracted with greater caution than else those old communities marriages are contracted with greater caution than elsewhere in this country, and that the average age at which people marry is greater. When the chances that the union will be broken up by legal methods are so many as one in eight, twelve, or fourteen, men and women ought to be wary about making the contract."

The metropolitan journal suggests ar explanation of the great number of divorces in New England, to the incoming of strangers seeking divorce. But does not the system which invites their incoming deserve the severest censure. Our contemporary's words are too good to be

"It is true, however, that a very considerable, if not a large proportion of the divorces are obtained by people who go to New England from other States for the express purpose of getting released from marriage bonds. There are towns in cticut where the coming of a strange to obtain a residence immediately suggests to the neighborhood the probability of a divorce in prospect. Lone women from a distance are regarded with peculiar interest on that account, if they take lodgings for a lengthened period. The supsition is that they are waiting to take advantage of the accommodating divorce laws of the land of the Puritans.

Newport, the summer seat of fashion, has also become the home of a little colony of men and women who are after divorces in Rhode Island, where the courts grant them easily. And whatever his object in going there, a man might travel far to find a more attractive place of residence than Newport, where there is gayety in summer, and where the winter is agreeable The road to divorce is smooth and pleasant

there.

Perhaps the thrifty inhabitants of New England hesitate to make their divorce laws strict, lest they should drive away colonists and carpet baggers from other colonists and carpet baggers from other States who spend money among them while waiting for the law to untie galling matrimonial bonds. The loose divorce laws attract strangers and help to make trade lively. Besides, they furnish business for the local lawyers."

But the great New York journal strikes the nail on the head when it declares that whatever the explanation for it there can be no doubt that divorce in New England is free because public opinion wishes it so. The descendants of the Puritans have no belief in the sanctity of marriage, having long since got over that.

"Marriage as a religious institution, as an inviolable sacrament, and as an indissoluble union, is," says the Sun, "uncompromisingly upheld by the Roman Catholics of New England only. Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational ministers seem to marry people whether they have been divorced or not, and thereby they tacitly sustain divorce. The Engeopolism tacitly sustain divorce. The Episcopalian delergymen may object to marrying the divorced, but they are not so consistent in that respect as the Catholic priests, who will never marry a man and a woman so long as either has a wife or a husband liv-

ing, divorce or no divorce.

When the ministers and churches of New England follow the example of the Roman Catholics in that respect the

divorce laws will probably be soon changed. But so long as they keep on permitting and assisting the divorced to get married they cannot logically assail the State laws as contrary to the law of the Gospel."

This is indeed the true view of the

case. The New England ministers may deplore the growth of divorce, they may lament its manifold evils, but they are themselves participes criminis. Has any one of them yet had the courage to declare that he will refuse to assist at the marriage of divorced persons? Has any one of the religious bodies, in New England, outside the Catholic church, declared that it will not permit its ministers to officiate at such marriages? It is all very well to blame the state, when the secteries themselves are at fault. But no men can be blinded as to the true source of the evil. Paritanism robbed matrimony of its sacramental grace and dignity, and thus made it a mere contract of convenience. In New England the state is the offspring of the church and has ratified the action of its parent. We may add a word on this subject and it is one, we trust, that will be taken in good part by the Catholics of New England. They are now a numerous, wealthy and intelligent body. What have they done, we ask, to form a sound public opinion on the subject of divorce? The evil, some may say, is confined to American Protest That is in general terms quite ants. true, but not literally so. But even admitting it to be literally true, the evil, if not openly and fearlessly combatted, will certainly spread to Catholics themselves, robbing them of every vestige of faith and morality.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

It is not often that we feel obliged to express dissent from the Hon. Edward Blake, but in many of the views expressed rapidity of the growth of the evil of by him at the late University dinner we divorce is enough to fill all right-minded cannot, by any means, concur. Amongst others the following :

"Now, in order that in this great country of ours we may have such an effective system of higher education as has been committed to our Province, it is nece to remember, and it is necessary for th people at large to be convinced of the fact, that the higher education as well as the elementary education, is necessary to our success as a people, and it is important that we should be able to point out that our whole system of education, from the primary to the higher educational facilities. is one system—(cheers)—destined to ac complish a great result, which we know we that studied and those who are studying—it is destined to accomplish, and to
a large extent has accomplished. (Cheers.)
We are a democratic people, and the
most democratic institution is the best sense of the term is the free Public School. The free public school is the most democratic institution for two reasons because it mingles together on equal terms the children of the rich and the children of the poor, and teaches in the most practical manner the equal rights of man; and secondly, and even in a higher sense, i is a great democratic institution, because we must never forget that in order that true democracy may prevail and flourish it is essential that the people should be educated. Therefore, I say, Mr. Chancellor, that the free public school system is the most essential fundament in any system of public education, and the only one fit to be adopted and lauded in this age of the world." (Cheers.)

Further on Mr. Blake says :

"There is, I think, no more hopeful sign for this than the degree of charity following the unity which exists in these latter days amongst the Christian churches, among the Christian denomination, and ough I believe there are points of dif. ference between us and sister churches, but we are falling more and more into the spirit of the Gospel, and there is a tend-ency to dwell more upon those points on which we differ than on those on which we agree to differ. We can all re-joice at the spirit of union exhibited among the various churches, and I am sure that we are delighted to know that there is a bond of union among the branches of one of the great churches; we have watched with interest the delighted the state of the s bates and deliberations which culminated in the adopting of that measure; we saw it stated and we felt convinced that there was an immense deal of waste time, of money, and of labor; an immense deal of waste involved, there being churches not more than half filled, ministers not more than half paid, in small and weak congregations, and we re-joice to see that this union has practically taken place, and the time and money and energy are to be no longer wasted. I now propose the further application of now propose the further application of this unior principle, and that they should establish a magnificent theological school by the Church for the Church's work, and that the Church should avail itself of the State institution to do the State work (applause), and that we, the Church and State each in its own sphere, thus add and state each inits own sphere, thus add strength to the other. (Cheers.) This, sir, is a mere application of the principle which is admitted in union, and which has resulted in the union just referred

to."

From all that Mr. Blake here says we do not of course dissent, but in so far as his words imply that the state has any

A letter from Rome to the Baltimore Sun says that Cardinal Simeoni asserts that at no similar Conference had he seen more serenity, unanimity, and less self-assertion than at the recent Conference of American Bisham. The Prolates of the American Bishops. The Prelates of the United States in this Conference, he said, had honored their country, their individuality and their religion, by their example of peace and Catholicity, piety and one-ness. The result of the Conference will be presented before the Council at Baltimore in November next.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

Prince Napoleon, commonly known as Plon-Plon, and his son, Prince Victor Napoleon lately received a number of elegates from Bonapartist committees. formed for the purpose of considering the question of the revision of the Constituion. In reply to an address from the lelegates Prince Napoleon delivered himself of the following somewhat strange, though not for him, extraordinary senti-

"Your presence here proves that when it is necessary to defend the national sover-eignty and the rights of the people a Napoleon can always be called upon. I am happy to have my son at my side. It is a confirmation of the union of our family, and shows that it is as impossible to separate father and son as to separate the Napoleons from the cause of the peo-ple. The bad faith existing in some quarters has misrepresented the pacific quarters has misrepresented the pacine and perfectly legal agitation which our party is pursuing. The Constitution of 1876, imposed upon the country by Orleanist intrigue, which subordinated everything to Parliament and handed over the government of our country to irresponsible majorities, is the cause of our present ills, the symptoms of which are becoming alarming. I trust you will not listen to the few individuals who are preaching a narrow, bombastic, seditious policy, but that you will follow a great and loyal policy which shall revindicate the rights of the people. Place yourselves at the head of this revision moveserves at the head of this revision move-ment. The country will follow you. I speak in behalf neither of myself nor of my son, but in behalf of the principle which I represent. To the people alone belongs the right of constituting the Government by the choice of that man for head whom it deems canable among the residence. deems capable among the nation.

Many will be disposed to question the

truth of the prince's statement that where it is necessary to defend the rights of the people a Napoleon can always be called upon, and the further statement that it is impossible to separate father from son as it is to separate the Napoleons from the cause of the people. The prince declares that he speaks on behalf of a principle. No one has ever yet associated principle in any form with his name. His career would condemn any such association as a violation of truth. It is in our opinion great misfortune for the Bonapartists, that this worthless man should represent their views of monarchy. His whole life s a veritable disgrace to the system which brought him into prominence. Glad as we might be to see the French monarchy restored with a worthy representative of the Bonaparte family on the throne, we should prefer a continuance of the present hapless republican and infidel regime to the creation of an imperial monarchy with Plon-Plon at its head.

PERSONAL

Last week Mr. John Heney, of the nland Revenue Department, left this city, having been transferred to the Ottawa department. During his short residence in London Mr. Heney made many warm friends who heard of the change with regret, while pleased that the transfer will prove a step in advance. We doubt not this young man will yet occupy a prominent position in the ser. vice of the government, possessed as he is of rare ability and sterling character.

We were pleased to have had a call last week from Thos. Leahy, Esq., general agent of the Hartford Mutual Life Assur-

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Church Progress, Marshall, Ill. The Terre Haute Express says that city

will surpass any city in the United States for divorces; its record is one to every three marriage licenses issued. We must acknowledge that beats our best. Rhode Island is only one to six, bad enough, but Indiana has always been ahead in matter, and it would seem determined to maintain the honor. Indiana must have a patent on the divorce question, or her legal machinery must be well oiled, as it never stops marrying to-day, and loosing to-morrow. We should opine the ladies of that state would be rather timorous to lose their maidenhood, and expose themselves to the danger of joining such an army of grass widowhood as must necessarily exist in that auriferous climate. Catholic Columbian.

Rev. Nelson Ayers, pastor of the Pro-estant Episcopal Church of Our Saviour, Baltimore, because of pronounced ritualistic tendencies has been bounced by his istic tendencies has been bounced by his congregation. This is the same gentleman whose openly declared belief in the Catholic doctrine of Purgatory a few years ago, excited so much comment and subjected him to ecclesiastical denunciation. Private indement and orthodoxy seem after ate judgment and orthodoxy seem after atl to run counter to each other at times: all to run counter to each other at times: and yet the former, if it means anything, declares the absolute impossibility of the latter. Who is authorized to determine

do not of course dissent, but in so far as his words imply that the state has any legitimate supremacy in the work of education we cannot concur. We say no more.

The ends and purposes proposed by the association will undoubtedly be better subserved by working in the ranks and in union with their fellow. ranks and in union with their fellow Catholics, than by separate efforts, which would only lead to class distinctions, savoring as they do of exclusiveness. So far as we know, converts do not possess a monopoly of the truth, and hence we cannot see what particular effectiveness their teaching would have over that of others. The influences that led them into the fold by giving them the light of savoring as they do of exclusiveness. So far as we know, converts do not possess a monopoly of the truth, and hence we cannot see what particular effectiveness their teaching would have over that of others. The influences that led them into the fold by giving them the light of faith, are always at work, and will continue producing similar results independent of direction or association. The members of the church constitute one

family, and whatever would tend to draw distinctions among them, would be destructive of unity and harmony and could not but be followed by evil consequences. As a class, wealthy Catholics do very little for the advancement of religion. The fact is notorious; and as a consequence, we have to deplore the existence of many drawbacks to our spiritual and material progress that would have no place, if aid and encouragement were forthcoming from the proper quarter. Instead of he and encouragement were forthcoming from the proper quarter. Instead of be-ing in the front of movements inaugur-ated for religious ends, they always the ing in the front of movements inaugur-ated for religious ends, they always bring up the rear, if, indeed, they be identified with them at all; and it is no unfrequent with them at all; and it is no united thing to find them in the ranks of opponents, battling against the success of that for which they should strive with might and main. Where encouragement would do the most good, it is most lacking. They always stand aloof when prominence would be more consistent and become would be more consistent and become them much better. As members of relig-ious societies, they are seldom efficient workers; as cooporators in the progressive work of religious advancement, they do comparatively little to further its designs work of religious advancement, they do comparatively little to further its designs. When they should seek for opportunities, they allow apathy to smother conscience; when they should be up and doing, they stand idly by watching the struggles of their less capable brethren and never extend a helping hand or utter an encouraging word. To them religion is, for the most part, like a robber standing in the by-ways calling upon them by ways calling upon them to stand and deliver and as such they treat it. Taking a dead-grip upon their pockets, they thrust it aside and go on their way exultingly, as if they had gotten rid of some danger-ous enemy. Thus the story goes on the the end; and this is seldom different from the end; and this is seldom different from the beginning. As God is shut out of their lives, so is He forgotten in death. The grand mistake of their lives is rarely remedied. They live without the thought

Boston Pilot.

of responsibility, so they die without an effort to repair its lost opportunities.

The bearing of Colonel Nolan, member for Galway, is a curious comment on the conduct of men like O'Connor Power. If any man could have an excuse for practisany man could have an excuse for practising amenity towards the Government it is Colonel Nolan. The Colonel is an officer of the British Army, and one of the most distinguished artillerists in the whole service—it must have been conspicuous ability, indeed, that raised him to the highest artillery rank in that army where promotion depends so much on being in favor with the authorities. Some time ago the Colonel, feeling, no doubt, his polago the Colonel, feeling, no doubt, his polago the Colones, reening, no dodos, nis politics coming against him in his profession, resigned the whipship of the Irish party and sat on the Liberal benches. His constituents held a meeting and asking him to go back to his place with the Irish to go back to his place with the Irish party, Colonel Nolan said he would take e recess to deliberate on his answer; and last week when Parliament opened, this manful soldier, amid the groans of the English and the welcoming cheers of his Irish comrades, resumed his old place in the midst of the Parnellite camp.

Rev. Dr. A. Little (what a happy cog-Rev. Dr. A. Little (what a happy cognomen!) made a motion at the Congregational Club's dinner in Chicago, last week, for an inquiry as to what steps should be taken in regard to "a Sabbath desecration committed last Sunday by 20,000 people turning out with brass bands to welcome home" the Catholic Archbishop. They had, he said, "trampled on children returning from Sunday, school children returning from Sunday school, and had disturbed the peace of many a Part of this charge is very serihome." Part of this charge is very seri-ous, and we are only amazed that none of the Chicago dailies, enterprising as they are, made mention of the slaughter of innocents referred to. How many children were "trampled on," we wonder? A full list of the killed and wounded would be hst of the killed and wounded would be valuable. But perhaps the good Doctor only spoke metaphorically, meaning that the feelings, and not the toes, of the children had been trampled on rathlessly. His harrowing language would give the impression that several thousand Sundayschool infants had been made a rag-carpet of for the feet of 20,000 Sabbath d butchered to make a Roman holiday, as

London Universe

Infidelity has, to all appearances, made rapid strides in France since the founda-tion of the Republic, and more particu-larly since the resignation of that stalwart old soldier, Marshal McMahon; but still fanaticism, which is the name given to the Catholic faith by the present rulers of France, is by no means extinct yet. But France, is by no means extinct yet. But a few months ago seenes were witnessed in a place in Southern France which showed how a simple parish priest can set the united power of the French Government at defiance. At Satillien, in the Arlesh department, some fifty miles from ment at defiance. At Satillien, in the Ardeche department, some fifty miles from Lyons, the Christian Brothers had a school which was doing good work. The Government wanted to put lay teachers in their places, and sent the local inspector, M. Vial, to turn the legitimate occupants out and put the interlopers in. Abbe Saleon, the parish priest, delivered a sermon on this occasion, in which he told the people that it would be a shame for the Brothers to be turned out. Thereupon, a crowd of persons of all classes assembled, and when M. Vial made his appearance they offered to give him a assemoled, and when M. Vial made his appearance they offered to give him a ducking in the municipal pond unless he made himself "pretty considerably scarce." M. Vial took the advice, and a whole de-M. Vial took the advice, and a whole de-tachment of troops had to be sent to per-petrate the contemplated burglary. Last week Abbe Saleon was charged in the Correctional Court of Tournon with holding up the Government to hatred and contempt. The Abbe could not deny having done so, but pleaded, by way of justification, that as a Catholic he could not help looking on them as hateful and contemptible. The court was, of course, compelled to convict, but thought a penalty of £8 would "meet the case." The Government are the year range. nent are the very reverse of satisfied with this sentence.

Buffalo Union,

familiar name, more homelike-ging for the dest whose misery it crabbed, hot-ter engrossed by his the Sister know house. The ser orders never to master's study w he could not resi gray uniform o showed her the ently withdre calmly, quietly dle and entered the unwonted

MAR. 8, 18

At St. Quent Little Sister of

CATH

rose, and in im leave the room proffering her stretched hand, n "For the poor, ting his manhood the man struck The nun bent under the blow, you give for a conquered, and Little Sister of came from that o Quentin.
According to the total estimate lation of Scotlan 319 priests, 2 are bishops. Connect are 19 educations

order, 27 convent stations. That the Right of Ossory, will to of Sydney, is the vailing in Rome. rests with the Ho from day to day circulated that he the Cardinalate guess the foundat would thus have land near the Ho that the Bishops of having Dr. Mo where his great highly appreciate
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cal authority. the good priest strayed away from is full of consols Catholic ring abo fellow clergy, and deservedly drawn deservedly draw tence of suspen gret for having clergy of Beauvai tical discipline, ar validity of the di they had not beer See. I retract a sound teaching in and leave mysel hands of my Bish anniversary of h St. Peter The Ca plies, reviewing t the conclusion of nals, Prelates and aries render the wards form in l walking to his

Cardinals only there remain in The Catholic dig and political, and

Papal Guard. A of good height. T ular men and ei empts," and who State occasions, b pay is \$300 a year pected to possess service demanded

More than fifty the Paris Municip from the hospital are going to Pa minister to the erected alongside

Mr. Gladstone Rome, write a translation of the Curci, "Il Vatice denounced by t a strongly antimoment when e Verily, he fulfi Scripture admoni hand know what Boston Pilot. The Catholics

were seventy-five nearly 700.—Box M. Jules Ferr enquiry to be ma religious opinio garrison of Paris of information s

in the habit of fr and of going to In Italy there olics; in Spain Portugal, one to 22; in Germany

one to 1,076; ir in Austria, one to 1,416. The Jesuits in order to do av sending scholas have decided to

ary at Florissan commenced in s Lord Bute ha sculptress, to exthe Blessed Vir